A. A. Lann II

SUMMARY TRANSLATION "RADIO" NO. 01 (FOR JANUARY 1993)

[Rough, summary translations of selected articles, mostly about amateur radio, from the monthly magazine **RADIO.**]

[As part of their support of the activities of the International Amateur Radio Union, the Region 1 IARU Secretariat and The American Radio Relay League, Inc. generously reimburse subscription and postal expenses.]

[Square brackets set off material added by the translator **and not appearing in the original** -- such as a comment, reference, or equivalent expression in another language.]

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16	Taras Shevchenko Activity Days Scheduled in Ukraine.

Please send corrections and comments, for possible inclusion in a future issue, to:

Dexter Anderson - W4KM
150 Eleventh Street SE
Washington DC 20003-3911
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RADIO #01/1993 RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON 22 FEBRUARY 1993
SUMMARY TRANSLATION TO BE SENT TO ARRL 22 MARCH 1993

TRANSLATOR'S NOTES

- Due presumably to the splitting off of "SW Journal" ["KV zhurnal"] from "Radio" magazine, far less material relating to amateur radio in the narrow Western sense of the term appears in this issue. There is no "CQ-U" column, for example (though a considerably expanded version of G. Lyapin's (UA3AOW) propagation article has been "broken out" of "CQ-U" and appears separately). The SWL section has been retained in "Radio." I assume most material relating to amateur radio (in the Western sense) has been transferred to "SW Journal."

- According to RADIO #08/1992, "SW Journal" is being published on a trial basis, so it is theoretically possible that it will be discontinued and that "CQ-U" and other amateur-related material will again appear in "Radio" magazine. For this and other reasons, I plan for the time being to continue to label each summary translation in accordance with the numbered issue of "Radio" covered in the main section, and to include summary translations of "SW Journal" (if I can obtain copies) and "Patriot" newspaper as annexes.

Outer front cover, page 1:

Five years ago, "Radio" magazine and the NPO [nauchno-proizvodvennoye ob"yedineniya - scientific-production combine] "Energiya" ["Energy"] arranged to have an amateur radio station installed in the "Mir" orbiting complex. The photograph [on the outer front cover] shows cosmonaut A. Kaleri, U8MIR/RV3DK, operating it. Photo by Cosmonaut S[ergey] Krikalev, U5MIR/UZ3AK.[1]

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[1]This is the first mention I recall of Krikalev's "civilian" callsign, or of Kaleri at all. The following table of holders of "MIR" callsigns is compiled from various sources. I would appreciate corrections and additions and in particular information on the correct identity of the holder of U7MIR.

GB1MIR -	Helen		SHARMAN (Sp?)	1991R07
OEØMIR -	Franz		VIEHBOECK	OE3PUW
U1MIR -	Vladimir	("Volodya")	TITOV	1989R10
U2MIR/UV3AM -	Musa	Khiramanovich	MANAROV	1989R10
U3MIR -	Valeriy	("Valera")	POLYAKOV	1989R10
U4MIR -	Aleksandr	("Sasha")	VOLKOV	1989R10
U5MIR/UZ3AK -	Sergey	("Serezha")	KRIKALEV	1989R10
U6MIR	Anatoliy		SOLOV'YEV	1990R02
??? - U7MIR	Aleksandr		BALANDIN	1990R02
??? - U7MIR	Anatoliy		ARTSEBARSKIY	1991R07
U8MIR/RV3DK -	A.		KALERI	1993R01
U9MIR -	Viktor		AFANAS'YEV	1990R12

p 1: "TO OUR READERS!"

We are pleased to announce that the printing run of "Radio" magazine for the first half of 1993 will exceed 350,000 copies.[2]

p 2: "DEAR READERS!" from the editors.

The first thing you will notice about this issue is the changed format, which has returned to approximately that used prior to 1989 (only a little longer).[3] At the time the format was reduced, the editors explained that this was done under strong pressure from the printers who, using their monopoly position, dictated conditions (as they continue to do today) to editors. Beginning with this issue, "Radio" is being printed at a different printing shop, which has enabled us to return to about the earlier format, something readers have consistently favored.

Although the number of pages has been reduced, the same amount of information will appear in this year's issues.

As readers have been informed, the editors have begun publication of "SW Journal" ["KV zhurnal"] as a supplement [prilozheniye, which may also be translated "appendix"], thus implementing a long-term plan to divide "Radio" magazine into two editions: One for those interested in sound and video equipment, radio reception, microprocessing equipment, and consumer electronics (this is the major portion of "Radio" readers) and the other for shortwavers and ultrashortwavers.

Thus, the major portion of readers will receive significantly more information than in 1992.

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[2]Printing runs and other information for selected issues are shown below.

Issue	Printing Run	Price	Signed to Press	Received	Pages
#01/1993	>350000	Not Given	14 DEC 1992	FEB 1993	48+4
#11/1992	358050	Not Given	19 OCT 1992	JAN 1993	64+4
#10/1992	356900	Not Given	24 SEP 1992	DEC 1992	64+4
#09/1992	354800	Not Given	18 AUG 1992	DEC 1992	64+4
#08/1992	351000	Not Given	29 JUL 1992	DEC 1992	64+4
#07/1992	338000	Not Given	01 JUL 1992	SEP 1992	64+4
#06/1992	297000	Not Given	03 JUN 1992	AUG 1992	64+4
#05/1992	275000	R.13.00	17 APR 1992	JUL 1992	64+4
#04/1992	962956	R. 5.50	04 MAR 1992	JUN 1992	64+4
#02-#03	960442	R.11.00	27 JAN 1992	MAY 1992	80+4
#01/1992	1000000	R. 1.50	24 DEC 1991	APR 1992	80+4
#12/1991	1075000	R. 1.20	20 NOV 1991	FEB 1992	96+4
#01/1991	1075000	R. 1.20	25 DEC 1990	MAR 1991	80+4

[3]RADIO #01/1993 measures 20.4 x 28.1 cm;
RADIO #01/1989 through RADIO #12/1992 measure 16.8 x 23.4 cm;
RADIO #12/1988 and previous issues measure 20.4 x 25.8 cm.

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Thus, the major portion of readers will receive slightly more information than in 1992.

Existing runs and other information for selected issues are shown below.

Issue	Run	Price	Placed in press	Received	Page
401/1993	350000	Not given	14 DEC 1992	FEB 1993	96+4
411/1993	388250	Not given	15 OCT 1992	JAN 1993	64+4
410/1993	380000	Not given	24 SEP 1992	DEC 1992	64+4
409/1993	354000	Not given	16 AUG 1992	DEC 1992	64+4
408/1993	351000	Not given	30 JUL 1992	DEC 1992	64+4
407/1993	337000	Not given	01 JUL 1992	NOV 1992	64+4
406/1993	297000	Not given	05 JUN 1992	AUG 1992	64+4
405/1993	273000	R.13.00	13 APR 1992	JUL 1992	64+4
404/1993	262000	R. 5.00	04 MAR 1992	JUN 1992	64+4
402-403	360042	R.11.00	27 JAN 1992	MAY 1992	80+4
401/1992	180000	R. 7.00	24 DEC 1991	APR 1992	80+4
412/1991	187000	R. 1.50	20 NOV 1991	FEB 1992	96+4
411/1991	187000	R. 1.50	25 DEC 1990	MAR 1991	96+4

RADIO 401/1993 measures 20.4 x 28.1 cm;
RADIO 401/1992 through RADIO 412/1992 measure 16.8 x 23.4 cm;
RADIO 412/1991 and previous issues measure 20.4 x 28.8 cm.

[The following article is in the SWL section "WATCHING [and] LISTENING" ["SMOTRIM SLUSHAYEM"]

p 5: "ILLEGAL OR 'PIRATE' RADIO" ["NELEGAL'NOYE ILI 'PIRATSKOYE' RADIO"], by I[gor'] Krylov, editor of the column "Free Radio" ["Svobodnoye Radio"] in the bulletin "Exotic DX[4] News" ["Ekzoticheskiye DX-novosti" of the St. Petersburg DX[4] Club [Sankt-Peterburgskiy DX-klub].

Anyone who has leafed through the Western DX[4] press cannot fail to have noticed the fairly voluminous sections "On the Other Side[5]," "Free Radio," or "Alternative Radio." The subject of these sections is not at all our old acquaintances -- the radiohooligans operating AM from here or from Greece on 150m, or unlicensed amateurs or Italians operating on the "alternative" 45m amateur band. No, these sections are devoted exclusively to broadcasting stations with the strange names Radio Confusion, European Pirate Radio, The East Coast Beer Drinker...

It's relatively easy to hear them Saturday night in the so-called "pirate" broadcasting band of 48m (6.2 - 6.3 MHz). These transmissions contain a lot of popular music. But usually they are intended for DX-ers and accordingly continually transmit information relating to the DX hobby. This is no accident: Who else but DX-ers could satisfactorily receive the fairly weak AM signals of "pirate" stations, which usually run 10 to 50 watts?

Shortwave "pirates" usually operate during daytime as well as at night, relying on local, single-hop propagation, thanks to which their local signals can sometimes be heard with strength comparable to strong signals in the "adjacent" broadcasting band.

Illegal broadcasting stations in the mediumwave AM band, Citizens Band, and the ultrashortwave FM band, often running power comparable to that of legal stations, are no less prevalent in the West. In Holland alone, hundreds of stations operate in the 186m (1608 -1620 kHz) "pirate" band, some running up to a kilowatt.

With broadcasting across the Atlantic becoming more and more prevalent, there exist several shortwave "pirate" bands, including some in the higher frequency ranges (3.9, 7.4, 9.9, 11.4, 15.05, and 21.5 MHz). As a rule, these stations operate irregularly, but on Sundays one may hear several broadcasting transmissions, as well as conversations between operators, in a single band.

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[4]The term "DX" appears in Latin letters and refers, in the current context, to the SWL hobby, not to "transmitting" amateur radio.

[5]This title and others are given in English and in Latin letters.

The majority of these stations are non-commercial and operate exclusively at the expense of the "owner" (the term "operator" is more widespread), who engages in broadcasting in his free time. Whence one more term: "Hobby-pirate."

I'll refrain from trying to guess at the profound reasons that cause people to set up illegal broadcasting stations, but merely note some external factors.

First, establishing a legal private broadcasting radio station is a fairly complicated and expensive procedure in the majority of European countries and in the USA. Their laws don't permit the use of homemade transmitters. In several countries, for example in Great Britain, private stations are not permitted to operate on short wave at all.

In addition, listener interest in the West in "pirate" stations is significantly higher than in legal stations. This has been confirmed on numerous occasions when "pirate" stations have been legalized: Interest in them rapidly decreased.

Finally, in some countries such as Ireland and Peru, there is simply no licensing requirement for broadcasting stations and no prohibition against operating outside the broadcasting bands.

Another variety of "free radio": Broadcasting with powerful transmitters from vessels located in neutral waters (Radio Caroline, Voice of Peace, Radio New York International). These stations are usually included, along with completely legal ones, in the World Radio TV Handbook [spravochnik "Vsemirnoye Radio i Televideniye"]. By the way, the term "free radio" is used as a synonym of "pirate radio."

The possibility of such "free" broadcasting led to the appearance of "semi-pirate" ["polupiratskiye] stations, whose address, offices, studios, most staff personnel, and listeners are located in an "un-free" country (Great Britain) but whose transmitter is located in a "free" country (Ireland). The existence of such stations violates the laws of neither country, but it isn't easy to distinguish them from "pirate" stations. Transmitter locations are often kept secret. Among such stations are the commercial Radio Fax (24-hour operation on 12255 and 6205 kHz and nighttime operation on 3910 kHz) and the noncommercial Radio Stella (Sundays on 7446 and 11413 kHz, 2 x 30 watts AM). Despite the fact that these stations are completely separate from one another, their transmitters are located in the same premises in Drogheda, Ireland. However, you would never learn of this from literature sent out by the stations.

The USA has the harshest laws on illegal broadcasting -- fines of up to 2000 dollars or imprisonment for up to one year. Plus confiscation of all equipment. The Federal Communications Commission [Federativnaya komissiya svyazi] has a large number of so-called "field monitors" all over the country, which permits the rapid location of "pirate" stations. For this reason, American "pirate" stations usually operate in nets (most regularly on 7415 and 15050 kHz). A particular station doesn't operate for over half an hour.

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In Great Britain, the Department of Trade and Industry [Departament torgovli i promyshlennosti] is most active in battling mediumwave and ultrashortwave [MF and VHF] "pirates" -- which have names like "Freedom Fighter." For this reason, illegal local stations are going over to short wave, where they can operate in relative safety. For greater security, Europeans broadcast from forests, using portable transmitters, antennas hung from trees, and programs prerecorded in the home studio.

However, no one could maintain that efforts to shut down illegal stations is effective. After a shutdown, the local press begins to provide coverage. The station has no difficulty in buying new equipment (often with the help of its listeners) and resuming broadcasting to a sharply increased audience.

The vast majority of "pirate" stations devote special attention to listener mail. A station's address is often announced over the air (usually a "pirate" postal service, sometimes located in another country). QSL cards or letters are sent in response to listener reports, often accompanied by information on the station and its history, color photos of equipment and staff, cassettes containing programs, stickers, and even souvenirs with the station's emblem. Experience shows that listeners from the Commonwealth of Independent States who don't comply with the standard request for two International Reply Coupons or one U.S. dollar nonetheless receive answers from the broadcasting stations.

The foregoing considerations mean that listening to "pirate" stations is more interesting and exciting than listening to ordinary international or "tropical" broadcasting stations.

High-quality transmissions of Western "pirate" stations may be heard on the Moscow shortwave "pirate" station "Radio Without Borders" ["Radio bez granits"] (RWBI), which is on regularly on Saturday nights on 3945, 6285, and 11400 kHz. The daytime Sunday transmission to Region 3 may again take place this winter from 1200 to 1500 MSK[6] on 6240 kHz. All retransmissions take place with the knowledge of the Western stations and are confirmed by them.

In conclusion, I'd like to thank my friends in the United Kingdom who gave me invaluable help on "pirate" activity in the West: Ken Biard [Baird?][7], editor of the column "Unofficial Radio" in "Short Wave News" published by Danish Short Wave Clubs International" (DSWCI) and Bill Levis [Lewis?][7], operator of the English "pirate" station "Live Wire Radio."

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[6]MSK = Moscow time = UTC + 3 (October to March) = UTC + 4 (April to September).

[7]Retransliteration errors may occur when, as here, the original version of a name written in Latin letters is not known to the translator. In such cases, the translator must attempt to "reconstruct" the original version, based on the Cyrillic version. Considerable variations may occur.

p 6: "PROPAGATION PREDICTION FOR FEBRUARY" [PROGNOZ PROKHOZHDENIYA RADIOVOLN NA FEVRAL'], by G. Lyapin, UA3AOW [ex-UA9OW].

Starting with this issue, we're publishing a new version of HF-band propagation prediction. For a specific path (for example, Irkutsk - Australia) there is a table, in which each row (A, B, C, D, E, or F) corresponds to a specific portion of the shortwave spectrum, including amateur as well as broadcasting bands. The columns correspond to 2-hour time segments (UTC). A solid line in a table indicates dependable propagation between the end points shown; a hyphenated line indicates unsure propagation.

The heading of each table[8] includes the callsign prefix (for example VK for Australia), the path length (10569 km), and the antenna heading (A-143). An "A" after the azimuth indicates that the path passes through the auroral zone or the polar cap. ...

The tables apply to the month of February 1993. Expected solar activity: Wolf number 91. The letters in the left-hand column have the following meanings:

A = 10m amateur band;
B = 11m Citizens Band;
C = 12m WARC amateur band;
D = 13m broadcasting band and 14m[9] amateur band;
E = 16m WARC amateur band and 16m broadcasting band;
F = 19m broadcasting band, 20m amateur band, and
22m broadcasting band

[End of main RADIO Section]

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[8]Four propagation tables for specific paths are given for each of six Russian cities: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Stavropol', Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, and Khabarovsk. For example, the four tables under Irkutsk illustrate propagation conditions between Irkutsk and W6, between Irkutsk and ZS1, between Irkutsk and Australia (VK), and between Irkutsk and PY1. The sample data mentioned in this paragraph are taken from the Irkutsk - Australia table.

[9]The 21 MHz amateur band is sometimes called the 14-meter band, which seems logical: 21 MHz = 14.2857m; 21.450 MHz = 13.9860m.

[Summary translations of selected amateur radio news from PATRIOT (formerly SOVETSKIY PATRIOT), a weekly newspaper. Most such news appears weekly in "**NLD**" (**N**a **l**yubitel'skikh **d**iapazonakh -- **O**n the **A**mateur **B**ands) and monthly in "EFIR" ("AIRWAVES") (literally "ETHER"). Both columns are edited by Boris Grigor'yevich Stepanov, UW3AX.]

[The number, month, and "signed-to-press" date of the issue of "PATRIOT" in question, as well as the number and drafting date of the "NLD" column and the number of the "EFIR" column, are cited for identification.]

[A number of issues of PATRIOT have not been received.]

NLD-1566, drafted 5 January 1993, in PATRIOT ##1-2, January 1993, signed to press 13 January 1993, page 14:

DISTANT STATIONS

[Volume of most items greatly reduced.]

9F2CW (op. DK7PE) from Ethiopia.

A71AL/SP5EXA from Qatar.

Czech Republic may use the prefixes OK and OL and Slovakia OM.

VR2 may be used as the new prefix for Hong Kong.

J66, J67, and J69 to be used instead of J6L for St. Lucia.

Slovenia now using S5.

KC6SS(op.WV5S)/KC6RR(WØRRY)/KC6OK(N5OK) to operate from Palau 16 - 28 February 1993 CW/SSB/RTTY plus two-meter EME from Koror Is. and possibly other islands. QSL to Box 73, Owass OK 74055, USA.

VK4CPU and WK3D to operate from Pitcairn as VR6JJ and VR6BB respectively; QSL to JF2KOZ.

KC4AAF to be operated by W6REC from the American base at McMurdo [Sound] until late February 1993.

Send QSL cards for U6ØZ, operated in 1992 to mark the 60th anniversary of the Murmansk Maritime College [Murmanskiy marskoy kolledzh] to UA1ZZ at Rossiya, 183053, Murmansk, ab. yashch. 2417 [P. O. Box 2417, 183053 MURMANSK, Russia]; send an SASE to UA1ZZ for details on a diploma [certificate] associated with this event.

UA9AB is handling QSLing for AA4AH, AA4AV, AA5ME, BV2TA, EA8BYR, HI8LUZ, KP4DQ, KF2BH, PP5SZ, UA9AN/UI, UAØUBG/UW8V, UAØUBG/UA8Y, UG/UV3ZZ, UJ8RA, WØRWS, ZF2PX, ZL4GB, ZM4GB, ZYØNS, and ZZ5SZ. Send your QSL with an SASE to UA9AB at Rossiya, 457100, Chelyabinskaya obl., Troitsk, ab. yashch. 17 [P. O. Box 17, 457100 TROITSK, Chelyabinskaya Oblast', Russia].

Above information from packet radio bulletins; UA1ZZ; UA9AB.

DIPLOMAS [CERTIFICATES]

The "Marshal Blyukher - 100" diploma requires one contact with RØUWR between 15 November and 31 December 1992. Send QSL card and R.6.00 in postage to UAØUCY at Rossiya, 672030, Chita, ab. yashch. 346 [P. O. Box 346, 672030 CHITA, Russia]. From UAØUCY.

COMPETITIONS [CONTESTS]

The international UTA Contest will take place on 160 meters from 2100 UT 16 January to 1500 UT 17 January 1993. Categories are: Single ops under age 18 from any country; SWLs under age 18 from any country; single ops over 18 who are members of the "Radio-TLUM" club; single ops over 18 from Ukraine. Contestants in the first three categories transmit the QSO number and their age (YL - 88), and those in the fourth category transmit the QSO number and the two-letter abbreviation of the oblast' they are located in. ... Send reports by 31 December 1992 to Ukraina, 286018, Vinnitsa, ab. yashch. 4994, "Radio-TLUM" CONTEST ["Radio-TLUM" CONTEST, P. O. Box 4994, 286018 VINNITSA, Ukraine]. From RB5NC.

"SW JOURNAL" ["KV zhurnal"]

The printing run of the first issue of "SW Journal" arrived at the editors' offices literally in the last days of December 1992, so it was possible to send off only about a fourth of the copies before the new year's holiday (the 29th and 30th). By the time you receive this article, all of the copies will have been dispatched. The second issue (1992 subscription) is expected at the beginning of February. Three issues of the magazine will come out in the first half of 1993 on a "compressed timetable" [po "uplotnennomu grafiku"], with the publication lag being reduced gradually. The subscription period for this half year has already begun. It will last until 15 February. The price of all three issues is 240 rubles, including postage in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The procedure for subscribing is the same as last year.[10] The money is to be sent to the "Radio" magazine account, No. 100609329 at the "Biznes" commercial bank in Moscow, MFO [inter-branch transfer number???] 201638 (postal code 101000). The subscription card, filled in and accompanied by an envelope bearing postage at the present rate, are to be sent to Rossiya, 103045, Moskva, Seliverstov per., 10 [10 Seliverstov Pereulok, 103045 MOSCOW, Russia].[11] The notation "KV zhurnal" ["KV zhurnal"] as well as your own 1992 subscriber registration number (shown on the wrapper in which you received the first issue of the magazine) should be entered in the money order space labeled "For Written Message" ["Dlya pis'mennogo soobshcheniya"]. ...

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[10]See RADIO #08/1992, p 11, and corresponding summary translation, pp 8 - 9, for details on subscribing to SW Journal.

[11]This is the address of "Radio" magazine, whose editors are now also publishing "SW Journal."

PATRIOT No. 04, January 1993, signed to press 26 January 1993, p 14: EFIR-01[12]:

"IN THE UNION OF RADIOAMATEURS OF RUSSIA"
"FIRST STEPS"

These lines are being written within hours after the end of a session of the Presidium [prezidium] of the Union of Radioamateurs of Russia [Soyuz radiolyubiteley Rossii - SRR]. This was the second such session since the founding conference of the SRR in April of 1992. Right away it must be stated that the elective organs of the SRR are operating on a quasi-legal basis, since the official registration of the SRR hasn't yet been completed. True, as was reported to the Presidium by Z. Geras'kina, UW3FH (she is the one who is following this matter), there should only be two more weeks to wait. Yet nonetheless, the Presidium is already taking certain steps to defend the interests of the shortwavers of Russia, even though there are officially no SRR members to support it in its work (in particular through the payment of dues). For the time being, the SRR Presidium is functioning under the sponsorship of the Central Radio Club and "Radio" magazine and on the personal funds of its members (who pay for travel to sessions).

Many serious problems facing the amateur radio movement in Russia were discussed during the two-day session.

Among the most pressing problems is the possible change in callsigns affecting about a fourth of the radioamateurs of Russia. This is not a purely Russian problem, since the telecommunication administrations of all of the former Union Republics (except the Baltic republics for which this matter was resolved earlier)[13] took part in the division of the callsign blocks formerly allocated to the USSR. V. M. Yeliseyev, Deputy Chief, GIE [gosudarstvennyy inspektorat elektrosvyazi - State Telecommunication Inspectorate, an element of the Ministry of Communication] of Russia, took part in the work of the Presidium, so consideration of this matter was fairly constructive. One interesting detail is that the GIE, which issues callsigns (and not only amateur callsigns) and handles this matter, wasn't involved in the preparation of the decision on callsign blocks. As happened to the radioamateurs, they were presented with a fait accompli. Management decided the matter.

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[12]PATRIOT #04/1993 contains no "NLD" column.

[13]Through the use by Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, of their pre-World War II ITU prefixes.

In V. M. Yeliseyev's opinion, the chances for a reexamination of the decision of the RSS [Regional'noye sodruzhestvo v oblasti svyazi - Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communication][14] are very slight. Nonetheless, the Presidium decided to try for an appointment with V. B. Bulgak, Minister of Communication of Russia [ministr svyazi Rossii] and also Chairman of the RSS,[14] to discuss the matter. If the meeting doesn't take place or doesn't yield the desired results, the SRR will cooperate actively with the GIE of Russia in order to minimize the material and morale damage to shortwavers. As V. M. Yeliseyev has stated, the procedure for "divorcing" the former Union Republics in accordance with callsign blocks will not be a rapid one. Most likely this will happen only in late 1993. Meanwhile, agreement was reached with the GIE that callsigns in series subject to change will not be issued.[15]

The regular question of the exchange of QSL cards was again considered and again did not move off dead center. ...

The Presidium decided to seek detailed information relating to the idea of drawing up a Law on Amateur Radio in various agencies and at various levels. ...

Among other matters considered at the session were a work plan for 1993, a procedure for granting membership in the SRR, dues, and many other matters.

"CONGRATULATIONS, COLLEAGUES!"

In April 1992, the founding conference of the radioamateurs of Kazakhstan took place. Representatives of ten oblasts of the Republic attended. It was decided to form the SRRK [Soyuz radiolyubiteley Respubliki Kazakhstan - Union of Radioamateurs of the Republic of Kazakhstan]. The registration of the new amateur radio organization was delayed somewhat (as happened, by the way, in other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States). But just before the new year word arrived that on 28 December 1992 a certificate of registration was finally issued. V. Nikulin, UL7BN, was elected President [Prezident] of the Union.

We congratulate our colleagues in Kazakhstan on the creation of this national amateur radio organization, wish them every success in developing amateur radio in their country, and hope that the contacts between shortwavers of our countries and between the national amateur radio organizations of Kazakhstan and Russia will develop and become stronger. Bon voyage, SRRK!

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[14]See RADIO #11/1992 for an interview with Bulgak regarding the RSS.

[15]Meaning presumably that no callsign issued from now on would have to be exchanged for a new one.

NLD-1568, drafted 5 February 1993, in PATRIOT ##05-06, February 1993, signed to press 9 February 1993, page 28:

COMPETITIONS

YL-OM CONTEST, 13 - 14 February 1993. Reports to Carla Watson, WO6X, 473 Palo Verde Dr., Sunnyvila, CA 94086, USA. From UC2BA[16].

ARRL INTERNATIONAL DX CONTEST[17], 20 - 21 February 1993 (CW), 6 - 7 March 1993 (SSB). Send reports to ARRL Contest Branch [address given] within a month after the contest ends.

DIPLOMAS

The Women's Radioamateur League [Zhenskaya radiolyubitel'skaya liga] (YLRL, USA), the organizer of the YL-OM CONTEST (see above) issues several diplomas for contacts with women shortwavers. [Details follow on WAS-YL, WAC-YL, YL-DXCC, YL-CC, and DX-YL certificates, including the full names and addresses of the certificate managers -- KU5L, KB8RT, NY4H, WA2RPQ, and KA1JC.] The certificates are free except for postage. Information (PSE SASE) from Zina Zayko, UC3BA, Belarus', 220037, Minsk-37, ab. yashch. 23 [Zina Zayko, UC3BA, P. O. Box 23, 220037 MINSK-37, Belarus].[16]

DISTANT STATIONS

Kingman Reef and Palmira expedition, February - March 1993.

Argentinian expedition to uninhabited Bermejo Island (IOTA-021), 2 - 4 April 1993, using U1DSR.

Western Sahara expedition, 24 February - 6 March 1993, using SØ1A [sic] and SØRASD. QSL via EA2JG.

WA4OBO[18] hopes to return to Chad on 15 March 1993 and again go on the air as TT8OBO. He has already begun to send out QSL cards for his operation from Chad late last year.

ARRL has announced that contacts from 15 November 1945 rather than 1 January 1969 now count for five-band DXCC.

QSL cards for UWØSR/RW8T[19] (active in December 1992) go to (PSE SASE) UWØSR, Rossiya, 665714, Irkutskaya obl., Bratsk-14, ab. yashch. 2547 [UWØSR, P. O. Box 2547, 665714 BRATSK-14, Russia].

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[16]The 1993 international callbook lists UC2BA to Nick N. Nikitin and UC3AB to Zina Nikitina, both at Box 23, 220037 Minsk. One possibility is that Zina Zayko, UC3BA, is their married daughter.

[17]The District of Columbia is correctly listed, for the first time as far as I am aware, as a multiplier in this contest. TKS UW3AX!

[18]WA4OBO = Kenneth W. Winston, Jr.

[19]The embedded Russian identifier 8T places the temporary location of this station in the rare Ust'-Ordynskiy Buryatskiy Autonomous District [avtonomnyy okrug], "oblast'" No. 174.

As a result of the activities of the IARU Region 1 working group on supporting amateur radio in developing countries, the first collective station in Lesotho, 7P8NUL, has gone on the air. Nine students at the National University of Lesotho have passed the amateur examinations and it is possible that soon the first local citizens will appear on the air.

Above information from PR bulletins.

NLD-1569, drafted 12 February 1993, in PATRIOT #07, February 1993, signed to press 16 February 1993, p 14:

COMPETITIONS

Contests for March:

6 March 1993:	EAST MEETS WEST SSB CONTEST;
6 - 7 March 1993:	ARRL INTERNATIONAL DX CONTEST;
13 - 14 March 1993:	YL SSB QSO PARTY;
12 - 14 March 1993:	JAPAN INTERNATIONAL DX CONTEST (CW);
20 March 1993:	RUSSIA SSTV CONTEST;
20 - 21 March 1993:	BERMUDA CONTEST (CW/SSB);
27 - 28 March 1993:	CQ WW WPX CONTEST (SSB).

In the SSB IARU REGION 1 FIELDDAY competitions, DFØPK/P won with 450427 points in the field conditions (open class) category; LY1DS/P came in fourteenth with 163520 points. Of those operating at home, 9A1GJI came in first with 70818 points and UV3DCR came in fourth with 7280 points.

The RUSSIA SSTV CONTEST will take place from 0000 to 2400 UT 20 March on 3.5 through 28 MHz. Categories: Single op, all bands; single op, 40 and 80 meters; single op, single band; multi op, all bands. The exchange consists of RSV plus a serial number beginning with 001. Contacts within a continent are worth 2 points and with another continent 4 points (on 40 an 80 meters 3 and 5 points respectively). One additional point is awarded for working a new territory in the R-150-S [Worked 150 Countries] listing. Reports go to the Central Radio Club Named After E. T. Krenkel'.[20]

DIPLOMAS

To receive the pennant [vympel] of the Tambov Advanced Air Force Engineering School [Tambovskoye vyssheye voyennoye aviatsionnoye inzhenernoye ushilishche], work RB4MAI, RW4LZZ, UA3RCO, UA3VNS, UA3YFB, UA9ONL, UC2ICC, UJ8KAC, UA1-163-951, or UC2SF, any band, any mode. Cost: R30.00 plus R2.00 for postage. Apply to Rossiya, 392000, Tambov, ul. K. Kuznetsova, 33/172-334, Novikovu R. A. [R. A. Novikov, 33/172-334 K. Kuznetsov St., 392000 TAMBOV, Russia]. Issued to SWLs under analogous conditions.

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[20]The Central Radio Club's address is not given. The announcement of last year's contest in the "CQ-U" column of RADIO #01/1992 gave the address for reports as 123459, Moskva, Pokhodnyy proyezd, 23, Tsentral'nyy radioklub imeni E. T. Krenkelya [Central Radio Club Named After E. T. Krenkel', 23 Pokhodnyy Proyezd, 123459 MOSCOW].

To receive the "Khaydzhi" diploma you need to make 5 contacts with Khakassiya on any band, any mode. Transfer R25.00 to account No. 700069 in the "khakasiya" comamercial bank. Apply to Rossiya, 662600, Khakasiya, Abakan, ab. yashch. 50 [P. O. Box 50, 662600 ABAKAN, Khakasiya, Russia]. From RWØWA.

The "Union of Radioamateurs of the Armed Forces" ["Soyuz radiolyubiteley Vooruzhennykh sil" - SRVS] activity day was held 21 February 1993. Contacts made on that date count toward two diplomas: "Soldiers of the Twentieth Century - Against War" ["Soldaty XX veka - protiv voyny"] and "Union of Radioamateurs of the Armed Forces" ["Soyuz radiolyubiteley Vooruzhennykh sil"]. To receive the first diploma you need one contact with one member of the SRVS. The second diploma is issued for accumulating 75 points; a contact with a member of SRVS is worth 5 points and with any amateur with a past or present association with the armed forces 1 point. Points are doubled if c.w. is used. Duplicate contacts are OK if made on different bands. Applications from Russia go to Rossiya, 412170, Saratovskaya obl., Tatishchevo-5, ab. yashch. 135, Makevkinu Aleksandru Ivanovichu, RA4CEO [Aleksandr Ivanovich Makevkin, RA4CEO, P. O. Box 135, 412170 TATISHCHEVO-5, Saratovskaya Oblast', Russia]; from Ukraine to Ukraina, 254209, Kiyev, ul. Ozernaya, 20, kv. 31, Bobrov Viktoru Leonidovichu, UT5UTV [Viktor Leonidovich Bobrov, UT5UTV, 20 Ozernaya St., 254209 KIEV, Ukraine]; from Belarus' to Belarus', 213827, Mogilevskaya obl., Bobruysk, ab. yashch. 4, Bobrovu Viktoru Viktorovichu, UC2SF [Viktor Viktorovich Bobrov, UC2SF, P. O. Box 4, 213827 BOBRUYSK, Mogilevskaya Oblast', Belarus]. Applications must be postmarked by 15 March 1993. The diploma costs R40.00, and is issued to SWLs under analogous conditions. From RA3ARN.

DISTANT STATIONS

Updating information in NLD-1566 [not received], QSL cards for R6ØZ are to be sent to Rossiya, 183053, Murmansk, ab. yashch. 2471 [P. O. Box 2471, 183053 MURMANSK, Russia]. From UA1ZZ.

Amateurs in the Commonwealth of Independent States should send QSL cards for R5RS7 and R5RS8 to Rossiya, 103009, Moskva, ab. yashch. 308 [P. O. Box 308, 103009 MOSCOW, Russia]. From 3W3RR.

The DX Advisory Committee [Konsul'tativnyy komitet diploma DXCC] (DXAC) has announced its decisions on several territories recognized for this diploma. The Island of Abu-Ail (Red Sea) is to be deleted since effective 31 March 1993 it will apparently be transferred to the jurisdiction of Yemen. The DXAC decided against including the Brunei district of Temburg in the DXCC listing since it is separated from the rest of the country by less than 75 miles. The DXAC is studying the matter of excluding Czechoslovakia from the DXCC listing and including in it the Czech [Republic] [Chekhiya] and Slovakia, and also including Eritrea. And finally, the DXAC is awaiting comments from DX-ers on possible rule changes on counting QSL cards from stations which violate amateur radio ethics (QSL's only for "green" and so on). The deadline for comments is 31 August 1993.

CLUB NEWS

The "Official Siberian Law Channel" [??? - "Ofitsial'nyy Sibirskiy pravovoy kanal"] operates Fridays on 3620 kHz at 1800 MSK[6]. UV9OO is net control. Representatives of Siberian oblasts are invited to participate. A matter presently under consideration is the holding of the 2nd All-Siberian Conference of Radioamateurs [Vsesibirskaya konferentsiya radiolyubiteley] on the second Sunday of June 1993. From UA9OBA.

The around-the-world expedition of Fedor Konyukhov, RØL/mm, conducts traffic daily with UA9OBA, UAØNL, UWØMF, and UW3AH on 21375 kHz at 0800 UT and on 14275 kHz at 0815, following which RØL/mm works all comers.

The "Russian Robinson" ["Russkiy Robinson"] club of radioamateur travelers (English abbreviation RRC) has elected the following officers:

President:	RW3GW;
Vice President:	UA9OBA;
Advisor:	UY5XE;
Secretary:	RA3GJ;
Coordinators:	RA3MR and I1HWY.

In February and March 1993, the following polar and island stations will be active:

4K1RRC - Antarctica ("Progress" Station, IOTA AN-016, op. UA1JJ);
4K2RRC - Franz Josef Land (op. 4K2BY);
4K2RCC - Kil'din Island;
4K4RRC - Dikson Island (op. 4K4BAT);
4K5RRC - Iturup Island (op. UAØFAA).

R3RRC will operate on a permanent basis from club headquarters in Lipetsk. Amateurs in the Commonwealth of Independent States may send QSL cards for R3RRC (PSE SASE) to RW3GW, at Rossiya, 398000, Lipetsk, ab. yashch. 3 [P. O. Box 3, 398000 LIPETSK, Russia].

NLD-1570, drafted 19 February 1993, in PATRIOT #08, February 1993, signed to press 23 February 1993, p 15:

COMPETITIONS

Results of WAE DX CONTEST (date of contest not given):

Single-op. Europe: LY5R (op. LY3BP), Y24UK, Y33VL, Y22KL, UT5UGR, II2A (op. I2VXJ), LX/DL1VJ, YT3T (op. YU3BQ), DL1SBR, OK3PA. Outside Europe: V21AS, P3ØADA, ZC4SXW, RW9CF, EA8AB, ZD8LII, J47M, UA9SA, RZ9UA, KZ2S.

Multi-op, multi-transmitter (Europe only): EZ6L, LY7A.

Multi-op, single-transmitter. Europe: UX1A, LY2WW, UW2F, DLØDK, OK1KSO, DKØEE. Outside Europe: UZ9CWW, UL5L, UX9C, JL1ZCG, JA9YBY, JE2YHS.

SWL's. Europe: ONL383. Outside Europe: UA9-154-2454.

DISTANT STATIONS

PA6WNR is being operated from 30 January to 2 March 1993 to mark the 30th anniversary of severe flooding in Holland, during which shortwavers provided communication for rescue work.

J43R was operated by SV3AQR in the CQ WW 160 METER CONTEST.

A group of Dutch shortwavers will go on the air from Ghana in late March 1993 with the callsign 9G5AA and will operate for about 3 weeks. QSL to W. Faasen, PA2FAS, Weeskinderdijk, NL-3314, CM DORDRECHT.

A71AL/SP5EXA may be found around 14025 kHz at 1700 - 2000 UT and on 7001 kHz at 2000 - 2200 UT. QSL to Box 2201, Doha, Qatar.

TT8AKX (op. FD1SIL) will be on until the end of March 1993.

G4ZVJ is again returning to Ascension Island and will operate for a year as ZD8VJ.

A35CT will be active from Tonga for 2 or 3 more months.

The organizers of an expedition this year to Baker and Howland Islands announce that despite information to the contrary, QSL cards for AH1A are to be sent to Mile High DX Association, Box 1, Franktown CO 80116.

N2QHD/D2 will operate SSB from Angola for two years.[21]

After a long break in activity, a "native" from the Galapagos Islands will go on the air -- HC8KU; he prefers 28 MHz. Operation here by the HC8/HC5K expedition in early March 1993 is a possibility.

FT4WD (op. FD1NOG) will be on the air until November 1993; he can often be heard on c.w. from 1300 to 1500 UT, usually 20 kHz up from the lower band edge. QSL via F6AXX.

J5UAI will operate until June 1994. He usually uses 14205 kHz after 1630 UT. QSL via NW8F.

Foregoing from "DXPRESS" bulletin, "OLD MAN," "CQ DL," and the W1AW PR bulletin.

CLUB NEWS

On 7 - 9 March 1993, activity days will be held to mark the 179th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko. The "Kobzar'" diploma is available to those who work Ukrainian shortwavers, not fewer than half of whom must be in Cherkasskaya Oblast' and [or?] be members of the "Radio-TLUM." Contacts with memorial stations in Cherkasskaya Oblast' are worth 10 points, with memorial stations in other oblasts in Ukraine or with members of the "Radio-TLUM" club 5 points, with UTØN 7 points, with stations in Cherkasskaya Oblast' 3 points, and with stations in other oblasts in Ukraine 1 point. Points are doubled for contacts made on 9 March. Memorial stations will identify themselves by transmitting "/A" after their callsigns. Send log extracts to Ukraina, 257000, Cherkassy, Kreshchatik, 195, radioklub [Radio Club, 195 Kreshchatik, 257000 CHERKASSY, Ukraine]. The diploma costs R10.00 and will be sent COD [collect on delivery]. From RB5NC.

[End of Annex to RADIO #01/1993]

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[21]The 1993 Callbook identifies N2QHD as Doo M. Chung of Long Island City, New York.

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